NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Christian Advocate* furnishes the following interesting account of the closing scenes of Congress:

The closing scene in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, on the 18th of March, 1865.

Bro. Duncan: *Dear Sir*—It was my privilege to witness the close of the late session of our Confederate State Congress, and I must say that it was an occasion of very great interest.

Having entered the room, they had completed what business they deemed important, and were engaged in passing some merely desultory resolutions of no very great importance. Now a committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn; and then a joint committee from both houses was appointed, and directed to wait on the President and inform him that the two houses of Congress had completed their business and were ready to adjourn; and also to inquire of his Excellency if he had any further communication to make to Congress. This done, the members were reclining at their ease—reading, chatting, according to their respective inclinations—awaiting the return of the committee, when a gentleman from South Carolina arose from his seat and asked the liberty of making a statement which, he presumed, all would be glad to hear. He then proceeded:

Mr. Speaker—I have just returned from the Treasury, and am glad to be able to inform the House that the friends of our cause in this good old Commonwealth are doing nobly. Voluntary contributions are pouring in to the treasury most gloriously. I was there, sir, but a short time, and one man gave ten thousand dollars, another seven thousand, and others were giving large sums, and some heavy boxes, containing jewelry contributed by ladies of Virginia, were also handed in. These are striking indications of the high resolves, of the unconquerable determination of our people to conquer or to spend the last dollar in the attempt.—These things, Mr. Speaker, in connection with the important fact the Legislature of Virginia has loaned to the Confederacy three millions of dollars in specie to aid in this struggle—this intelligence, these truths, sir, are worth more to the cause than a great military success. Our cause is safe, Mr. Speaker, while this good old Commonwealth, this mother of States and of Statesmen, with her gallant sons and noble hearted women, lives; we can never be subjugated, we cannot be conquered. I shall leave this house to-day, sir, with higher hopes of our success than ever before. The other States, Mr. Speaker, I feel sure, will do their duty; they will battle side by side with Virginia until our success shall be complete. South Carolina, sir, will do or die—she will not be behind in her lay—

Here a pause followed. Then a gentleman from Virginia arose in a remote part of the room. He was young and of noble appearance, and with evident diffidence apologized for gettting up by saying:

Mr. Speaker—I have waited for some older member of the Virginia delegation to respond to the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina. I cannot allow this occasion to pass, sir, without a word for the people whom I have the honor to represent. Mr. Speaker, I take proud pleasure in reiterating that Virginia is true to the cause of a noble patriotism. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that Virginia did not *hurry* herself out of the old Union. She, sir, was not boastfully ambitious to shed fraternal blood. She paused, she calmly considered—wisely deliberating upon the great issues pending upon her action. Yes sir, she paused; she stood in the breach between the contending sections of this excited nation, beating back the tide of war, laboring to appease and reconcile the contending factions. Yes, Mr. Speaker, she faithfully labored by attempts at compromise, and by every means—to conciliate, to reconcile the interests and feelings of our enemy, and thus to prevent a war. But, sir nothing would avail. Our national dishonor or our blood the North was resolved to have. Virginia paused, Mr. Speaker, not to consider, selfishly, her own interests, but the good of the whole country, and especially that of her Southern sisters. She paused, not because she was timid and undecided as to her position—she, sir, had no sympathy with the North, nor with Northern misrule—but, sir, Virginia saw the terrible consequences that would inevitably follow her act of secession, and she desired, if possible, to prevent that terrible result. If this good old State had been timid or meanly selfish, or had she been controlled at all by popular clamor, she would have staid in the Union and saved her desolated fields and homes from the men which she knew would come upon them; or, she would have gone out sooner, and thereby ruined herself and the cause of the South.

But, sir, Virginia was wise, and came out at the right time; and when she did come, she did so with the full knowledge that she must furnish the battle-field for the South, as well as give her men and her money to the support of a terrible war which she knew her act would inaugurate. And, sir, she has furnished it, and has given her proudest sons and her best blood to that holy cause to which the thoughtlessness of some would have made her a traitor. And, Mr Speaker, Virginia has furnished a burial ground for the valorous sons of every State in this struggling Confederacy.—Her noble bosom, sir, is waving with the graves of the gallant dead from every part of this laboring nation. And, sir, will not all these States heartily combine—will not the brothers and sons of these chivalrous dead—arise and avenge the death, and defend the graves of their honored kindred who have fallen in so noble a defence of their rights, and their most sacred liberties? Will not, sir, the fathers, mothers and sisters of the fallen—will not every citizen arise in their strength, deny themselves of every superfluous thing, and contribute what they can, and all that they can, to this holy cause? They will sir. Our cause is safe. Old Virginia sir, will do her whole duty in this conflict. Sir, her all is laid upon the alter of this sacred cause, her men and her money are at disposal of the authorities of the country; and, sir, if we fail—if the cause of the Confederacy fail—we will all fail together. But, sir, if every sister State will do her duty—and they will do it—we cannot fail; failure, sir, would be an impossibility.

Southern Editors appear to be particularly obnoxious to the yankees. We are informed by a soldier who was in Fayetteville when Sherman occupied that town, that the yankees offered a reward of $10,000 for the body of E. J. Hale, senior editor of the Observer. And in Columbia, we learn, they made strict search and inquiry for the Editors. If Editors do not care about visiting Northern prisons, they must keep out of the way of Mr. Sherman.

The Editor of the Wadesboro' Argus was captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry when they passed through Anson county, and pretty roughly handled. But fortunately he escaped near Fayetteville.—*Western Democrat.*

Why are children at the breast like soldiers in a campaign?

Because they are in arms.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865. [No. 298.

PEACE.

Oh, that the bells in all these silent spires
Would clash their clangor on the sleeping air,
Ring their wild music out with throbbing choirs,
Ring peace in everywhere!

Oh, that this wave of sorrow surging o'er
The red, red land would wash away its stain—
Drown out the angry fire from shore to shore,
And give it peace again!

On last year's blossoming graves, with summer calm,
And in his happy tangle hums the bee:
Nature forgets her hurt, and finds her balm—
Alas! and why not we!

Spirit of God! that moved upon the face
Of the waters, and bid ancient chaos cease,
Shine, shine again o'er this tumultuous space,
Thou that art Prince of Peace!"

LADIES WANTED!

LADIES OF EDUCATION AND SAGACITY, WHO ARE willing to serve as Scouts within the enemy's lines for the Confederate Government, are wanted for immediate service. The most positive assurances of their devotion to and zeal for our cause will be required. Address,

"SIGMA,"
Care Box 261, Raleigh, N. C.
April 7, 1865. 296—5t*.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 3d, 1865.

CIRCULAR:

I. GENERAL JOHNSTON HAVING DIRECTED THAT no passports shall be required from this office, to persons traveling on the trains leaving this city, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that officers and soldiers will travel on their furloughs, details and orders, while civilians will be required, when within the ages of conscription, to show their exemption papers.

II. A guard will be established, in charge of a commissioned officer, on each train leaving this city.

III. All other regulations, heretofore in force, are continued in their operation; and no provision of this Circular is to be construed so as to revoke any order referring to else than the system of railroad passports.

By order Col. Com. Post:

BENJ ROBINSON,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
April 4, 1865. 292—d6t.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.
T. C. James, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61,

* * * * * * *

X. NO EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY IN THE GUARD for Home Defence for mental or physical disability will be valid except those granted by the District Boards regularly appointed in orders issued from this office, and all exemptions heretofore granted by irregular Constituted Boards, such as that of Drs. Walker and Smith, when only the latter was a regular member of the Board—are declared void. All persons holding such exemptions must appear before the regular Boards for re-examination, or they will be assigned to duty in the 1st Class.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
288—d1t. Adjutant General.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
RALEIGH, April 4, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

THE AUTHORITY HERETOFORE DELEGATED IN General Orders from these Headquarters, to Surgeons in charge of Hospitals, to grant furloughs of twenty one (21) days to members of the Reserve forces, is hereby revoked. Hereafter Reserves will be furloughed from Hospitals in the same manner as other soldiers similarly situated.

By order of Lt. Gen. Holmes:

GRAHAM DAVES,
293—3t. Aid-de-Camp.

Headquarters Whitford's Brigade,
(Near) TARBORO', 31st March, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 1.

ALL MEN ABSENT FROM THE 67TH AND 68TH N. C. regiments and 1st N. C. Battalion, will find out where their command is by applying to Col. S. D. Pool, commanding Pettigrew's Brigade.

By command of Col. J. N. Whitford:

JOHN GUION,
292—3t. A. A. General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY GENERAL Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No. 5. Those reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Disiricts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District vice Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
281-2t. Adjutant General.

A SMALL LOT OF BACON HAMS AND SIDES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
April 7, 1865. 295—2t.

ADJ'T & INSP'R GEN'S. OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., March 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 14

I. The following act of Congress and regulations are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

AN ACT to increase the military force of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States, secure their independence preserve their institutions, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the services of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient, for, and during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may direct.

Sec 2 That the General-in-Chief be authorized to organize the said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and to be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

Sec. 3. That while employed in the service, the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

Sec. 4 That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully, and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State, whenever he thinks it expedient, for her quota of three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be raised from such classes of of population, irrespective of color, in each State, as proper authorities thereof may determine. Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty five, in any State, shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in that relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners except by consent of the owners and in the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13th, 1865.

II. The recruiting service under this act will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service of the regular army, in so far as they are applicable and except when special directions may then be given by the War Department. The collection, enrollment and disposition of recruits that may be obtained under the first section of this act. One or more general depots will be established in each State and announced in orders and a suitable number of officers will be detailed for duty in the Staff departments at the depots.—There will be assigned at each general depot a Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon, and the headquarters of the Superintendent will be at the principal depot in the State. The proper officers to aid the superintendent in enlisting, mustering, and organizing the recruits will be assigned by orders from this office or by the General in Chief

IV. The enlistment of colored persons under this act will be made upon printed forms, to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those established for the regular service. They will be executed in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with his own consent and with the approbation of his master by a written instrument conferring, as far as he may, the rights of a freed man, and which shall be filed with the Superintendent. The enlistments will be made for the war, and the effect of the enlistment will be to place the slaves in the military service conformably to this act. The recruits will be organized at the camps in squads and companies, and will be subject to the orders of the General-in-Chief under the second section of this act.

V. The Superintendent in each State will cause a report to be made on the first Monday of every month, the number of recruits at the various depots in the State; the number that have been sent away, and the destination of each. His reports will show the names of all the slaves recruited, with their age, description and the names of their masters. One copy will be sent to the General-in-Chief, and one to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

VI. The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits aforesaid, will be made by the President.

VII. To facilitate the raising of volunteer companies, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled.—As soon as enrolled and mustered, the men will be sent, with descriptive lists, to the depots of rendezvous, at which they will be instructed until assigned for service in the field. When the organization of any company remains incomplete at the expiration of the time specified for its organization, the companies or detachments already mustered into service will be assigned to other organizations at the direction of the General in Chief.

VIII. It is not the intention of the President to grant any authority for raising regiments or brigades. The only organizations, to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction, are those of companies, and in exceptional cases, where the slaves are of one estate, of battalions consisting of four companies, and the only authorities to be issued will be for the raising of companies or the aforesaid special battalions of four companies. All large organizations will be left for further action as experience may determine.

IX. All officers who may be employed in the recruiting service, under the provisions of this act, or who may be appointed to the command of the troops raised under it, or who may hold any staff appointment in connection with them are enjoined to a provident, considerate and humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort, instruction and discipline of those troops, and to the uniform observance of kindness, forbearance and indulgence in their treatment of them, and especially that they will protect them from injustice and oppression,

By order.

Signed. S. COOPER,
A. & I. G.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 268—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.								1865.							
	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,		Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Lathara,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston	W M Parsly,	W T Eunett,
4	R A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	K B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W P Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		B J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Leo Russell,
28	S D Lowe,		
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	E M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	S T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singelfary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeill,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C G Petty,
50	G Worthan,	J C Vanhook,	H J Kyale,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Dodlin,
59	D D Ferebee,	T Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A R Baird,	J J Sparrow,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	J A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas; Lieut. Colonel J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such; if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, finally, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7th and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.
March 24, 1865. 283—d3w

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
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Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake, do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake. Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; Richard Sterling, Guilford Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

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Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr, F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney-General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

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War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. Lt G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Ma Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

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Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Cler

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1865

In the late raid through the western counties of North Carolina, Stoneman's raiders burnt Patterson Factory, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, and plundered the citizens of nearly every thing they had. From thence they proceeded across to Wilkesboro', and from thence a small party proceeded to Buck Shoal factory, in Yadkin, and destroyed it, and also South Troy and Eagle Mills factories in the upper portion of Iredell.

A number of negroes went off with them.

If there is a man in North Carolina, within striking distance of the enemy, who thinks he can, by assuming to be neutral in this war, or take a position in politics that he thinks will look to the enemy like giving them "aid and comfort"—in fact who is in any shape or from tainted with *Unionism*—and thinks thereby that he can save his negroes or other property, we would advise him to pay a visit to some one holding (or rather who did hold) like sentiments with himself, who has been visited by the enemy, and see and learn from him how he has been treated by them and if his sentiments do not undergo a revolution or change he has sold himself to the devil, and is bent on his own destruction.

We regret to say we had some men in this section of the State who were considered to be more or less affected with Unionism, to whom the Yankees paid visits as they did to their neighbors of well known "secesh" or strong Confederate sentiments, and notwithstanding their strong professions of affiliation with them, they fared no better than their neighbors, in fact often got off worse, for in many instances their professions were looked upon as hypocritical, and assumed for the time being to save their property, or else they were cursed and abused, and told any treatment was good enough for those who held sentiments opposed to the section of their birth or homes, and who would not fight for it. No union sentiment if left in the track of Sherman's army. All are united now in one sentiment, where there was before Sherman's visit, strife and discord.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

DALTON vs. MCLEAN.

Several cases involving the liability to military services of Justice of the Peace and Constables appointed, while in the army, have been returned before his honor Judge Battle; and I learn he has decided they are not liable, by the force and effect of the State constitution. I concur in this conclusion, and the main question in the case is deposed of.

Two preliminary objections are taken by the defendent in his return. 1st, the Petitioner having overstaid his furlough, was 'absent without leave" at the date of his election and induction into the office of Constable, and cannot be heard by a Court or Judge, until he has been dealt with by a military tribunal, for a breach of duty as a soldier.

This case does not fall under the class of cases, in which I have decided, that one who not being liable to conscription is *wrongfully* arrested and taken to the army, and who comes home and sues out a writ of habeas corpus in order to assert his right to exemption—is entitled to be heard in the same way as he would have been in the first instance, on the ground that he never was rightfully a soldier, and that to sustain the preliminary objection, would violate the maxim "no one shall be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong" and a court would be untrue to itself, should it encourage military officers to commit wrong by saying to them "if you can manage to get a man to the army you have him safe, for he cannot thence be heard in regard to his original liability."

It differs also from the case of Graham, who being rightfully a soldier by voluntary enlistment, and being under arrest for breach of military duty, attempted to relieve himself from the consequences of his disobedience by seeking to avoid the contract of enlistment on the ground of infancy and it was held that the contract being voidable, and not void, continued in force until it was avoided by judgment, and the petitioner could not be heard to impeach it, while under arrest for breach of duty, because such action on the part of the court, would interfere with military discipline and he was *still a soldier.*

In our case, by the act of the people of the district, and of the Magistrates of the county, the petitioner ceased to be liable to military service, from and after his election and induction into office, and is *no longer a soldier* (upon induction, the "just post limini," relates back to the election,) it follows that he is no longer liable to military discipline, and cannot be further dealt with as a soldier.

Whether the appointment of one who is absent without leave be an abuse of power or not, is a question in which the courts are not at liberty to enter, they are confined to the question of *power*, and there can be no doubt that the Legislature has the power to appoint one who is "absent without leave" a Justice of the Peace or a Judge, &c., and that the people of the district, and the Magistrates have like power in regard to Constables. The judiciary as a co-ordinate branch of the government has no authority to entertain the suggestion, that the Legislature as its agents have abused the power.

2nd. The petitioner, as a condition of his furlough, agreed not to obtain exemption by becoming a Constable. This condition is void, and of no legal effect—because a military officer had no right to impose it. He cannot in his way, impair or interfere with the right and duty of the people, and of the Magistrates to fill the offices, by selecting such persons as they may consider most competent, provided the persons are eligible; and the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof confer the power, is the main question in the case, and has been already disposed of.

It is thereupon considered by me that William F. Dalton be forthwith discharged with leave to go wheresoever he will.

The clerk of the Superior Court of Rockingham county will file the papers and give copies.

R. M. PEARSON,
Ch. J. S. C.

March 25th, 1865.

An exchange paper very properly suggests, that while the demand is so urgent for bread for our armies, it would be well to stop the Government whiskey distilleries. It is a shame that the precious grain should be turned into whisky when our soldiers, army horses and thousands of women and children are suffering for it. Enough whisky has already been made if used for midicinal purposes among our soldiers to last for several years.

While our patriotic Governor and the people are making extraordinary efforts to feed Gen. Lee's army, it is an everlasting shame to allow a distillery to be run, consumiah corn.—*Western Democrat.*

TOWN OFFICERS.—On Monday last, an election was held for town officers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen:

Mayor.—Richard Sterling.

Commissioners.—A. P. Eckel, C. E. Archer, J. A. Gray, A. Whittington, C. G. Yates and C. A. Boon.—*Way of the World.*

From the Enquirer, Friday.

SHERIDAN ON A RAID—FIGHTING ON THE RIGHT.

The *Express* contains the following in regard to operations:

At an early hour yesterday morning, a heavy force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, supposed to be headed by "Cavalry" Sheridan, made a detour around our lines and advanced towards the Boydton plank road, and between seven and eight o'clock struck this thoroughfare some six miles beyond Dinwiddie Court House.—Towards 11 o'clock we understand this force was in the vicinity of the Court House, our forces skirmishing heavily with their advance.

Last evening it was reported that the enemy had reached the Court House, and was demonstrating towards Burgess' Mill. In the absence of reliable intelligence, however, we prefer not to give the many rumors which were in circulation about the city. It is believed that the destination of this force is the Southside railroad, which Grant wishes to destroy, and thereby cut off Gen. Lee's communications and diminish his supplies. While demonstrating on the plank road, it is thought the main body of the cavalry struck out through the county in the direction of the railroad. This, however, is not positively known, as it was impossible to get any particulars of the whereabouts of this column after midday. As above stated, our forces were skirmishing with the raiders during their advance, but we could not ascertain that any severe fighting had occurred.

FIGHTING ON THE RIGHT.

Yesterday afternoon, Gen. Anderson, commanding our extreme right, demonstrated against the enemy's works in his front, for the purpose of ascertaining their strength at that point, and if possible, their intentions in the pending operations.—Our forces met with a vigorous resistance. The object of the demonstration being gained they fell back, the Yankees not pursuing. Late in the afternoon, however, the enemy commenced advancing and skirmishing with our forces. Some severe fighting may have occurred, but of this we are not positively assured. Every appearance indicated it. Brisk cannonading was heard in that direction during the afternoon.

THE EAST TENNESSEE MOVEMENT.

The hostile force now operating from East Tennessee consists principally of the Fourth Army Corps, Stanley commanding, fifteen thousand strong, and Stoneman's cavalry, six thousand strong. On the 18th Stoneman's cavalry is reported to have reached Mossy Creek, twenty-seven miles this side of Knoxville. This is an advance force of the main body, engaged, no doubt in rebuilding the railroad and preparing the way for the more rapid movement of the infantry.

The first object of the enemy will doubtless be, says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, to take possession of the country as low down as New River, including the Salt Works and the Lead Mines, and then, if the opposing obstacles do not appear too formidable, move on to Lynchburg. That the plans of the enemy will miscarry and disaster attend his adventure, we do not fear. His route, winding through strong mountain passes, would surely lead to ruin. A better country for defensive operations than that lying between Lynchburg and the Tennessee line could not be found. Those advantages, when improved by skillful generalship and backed by adequate forces, will not fail to interpose insurmountable barriers to the onward progress of the enemy.

Later intelligence represents that the enemy (we suppose Stoneman's cavalry) have flanked Bristol, leaving it to the left, and are pursuing by the way of Taylorsville in the direction of Glade Springs. Taylorsville is in Johnson county, Tennessee, in the extreme Northeastern corner of the State. Of course this movement will compel the evacuation of Bristol.

From the Enquirer, Saturday.

FROM PETERSBURG—ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

We note the following from the *Express* of yesterday.

The bloody work of battle has not only begun, but is progressing in earnest on the right. Grant's long contemplated and long anticipated movement to extend his left, and if possible reach the Southside Railroad, has come to pass, and he is endeavoring to press forward with all his might.

He has 40,000 men on the field—two or three corps of infantry, a corps of cavalry, and a full complement of artillery.

On Tuesday night the enemy advanced up the Military road to within one mile of the Boydton Plank road, threw up entrenchments on either side, and built a large fort at the Lewis House. During the same night he also pushed forward a body of troops to within a few hundred yards of the plank road.

On Wednesday this column was attacked by our troops and driven back—our van guard entering and for a time holding the fort at the Lewis House. Not receiving immediate or sufficient support, the fort was yielded. After driving the enemy thus far, with beautiful success, our troops fell back a short distance and offered battle, but the Yankees declined to accept it and failed even to make any pursuit.

The fighting in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run on Wednesday afternoon was quite severe for a while, and the Yankees suffered heavily. One brigadier general, whose name we could not learn, was killed, and a number of officers and men placed *horse de combat.*

Yesterday morning the enemy's cavalry were ascertained to be approaching the "Five Forks," on the White Oak road, leading from the plank road near Burgess Mill, across to the Southside railroad.

This point is about midway between these two points. This cavalry column had passed around our works, and was confidently making for the railroad. Heavy firing was heard near the Five Forks" subsequently, and from the direction it took at a late hour it is believed that battle was joined and the enemy driven.

Just beyond Burgess' Mill, and to the southeast, skirmishing commenced early in the day. Grant had his infantry, massed, and his flanks supported by cavrlry, and here the heaviest fighting occurred.

The discharges of artillery and the volleys of musketry, could be distinctly heard in the city—the former at times very heavy, and the latter with occasional intervals almost incessant. While we have the gratifying intelligence that all was well with us, we are yet unable to give any official account of the fighting. We held our own, and the enemy gained no advantage. Between two and four o'clock P. M. the heaviest fighting occurred, and at sunset the firing still continued, but was changed both in direction and severity. It was evident from the direction of the firing late in the afternoon, and that of an earlier hour that the enemy had either been driven back, or changed the point of attack—most probably the latter.

An intelligent courier, who arrived in town on business about sunset, reports that the enemy attacked our lines in heavy force, and made several furious charges thereon, in all of which they were most handsomely repulsed. They subsequently massed heavily in front of our divisions and forced our men back for some distance, but reinforcements coming up, the tide was turned, and charging upon the Yankees, they were driven in confusion and slaughter back to their original position. We give this statement in the absence of more reliable intelligence from the field.

We know positively that the enemy's loss in yesterday's fighting was severe, but are unable to form any correct estimate. We also understand from good authority that our loss was comparatively slight. We refrain from giving such casualties as have so far reached us, for want of confirmation.

It is stated that some five or six hundred prisoners were captured. Their condition was pitiable. They are covered with mud from head to heels.

Gens. Grant, Meade and Sheridan were on the field or in its vicinity during the day. All the prisoners, and several deserters who came over to us, assert this fact.

Both prisoners and deserters state that the enemy's intention is to strike the Southside Railroad—probably at the Junction. These statements are so uniform as to cause some credence to be placed in them. The prisoners state their loss to be very heavy.

It is supposed that battle will be renewed to-day, unless the enemy entrenches himself and takes the defensive.

We hope to-day to hear of such particulars of yesterday's operations as will give us as well as the public an intelligent understanding of the situation.

The enemy was at Dinwiddie Court House Wednesday afternoon

The affair of Wednesday night, previous as anticipated to have been a splendid "sell." Both armies were mutually and completely sold.

Grant was thoroughly aroused to the importance of the occasion, and before the firing had progressed a half hour, his cars could be distinctly heard coming from the direction of Hatcher's Run, with reinforcements for his Appomattox right. Four successive trains arrived in the course of half an hour, showing that the redoubtable Buckeye is abundantly supplied with rolling stock, and possesses every facility for the rapid transportation of troops.

OPERATIONS ON YESTERDAY.

Passengers from Petersburg yesterday evening report that heavy fighting had occurred on the right of our line, resulting in the recovery of some three miles of front lost by us during the past week.—The brigades of Wise, Lewis and McGowan were principally engaged, having repulsed several charges of the enemy and dashed upon them from their works, driving them more than a mile. The enemy's loss is reported to have been very heavy. Sheridan is said to have evaded Gen Fitz Lee and succeeded in reaching the Southside Railroad, by way of Belfield, but the report needs confirmation.

EVACUATION OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated on Sunday and Monday last, the result of the fighting between Generals Lee and Grant in the battles of Saturday and Sunday.

We have, up to this time no particulars of the evacuation, or the fighting which immediately preceded it. A great many extravagant rumors in regard to the matter are in circulation, the amount of which is that Gen. Lee suffered severe loss.—Perhaps before we go to press we may receive a more authentic account of the affair.

From the Daily Register.

LAST VIEW OF RICHMOND.

On Monday morning, 3rd inst, the Danville Train from Richmond left the vicinity of the city between 9 and 10 o'clock. The fine flouring mills and adjacent buildings, the Canal boats, many public buildings that had been used by the Confederate Government, and numerous other buildings near the river, with several bridges over the river, were in flames or already heaps of smouldering ruins. In passing down from Main Street into Carry Street, a square or two above Spottswood Hotel, the fire was communicating rapidly to the exceedingly dry old roots in the latter street, and several fire engines were in the street. The fire was already rapidly spreading toward Main Street from Cary Street, in rear of the store of Robinson, Adams & Co., the Linwood House and American Hotel. Yankee infantry were moving up Main Street from Rockett's, cavalry were advancing up Broad Street. During the previous night many stores were broken into by robbers, and no doubt *incendiarism* added to the horrors of the next morning's scenes. The Government supplies of cotton, &c., were burned in the lower part of the city, and extensive fires were propagated in that quarter. Probably fifty houses could be seen on fire from the Manchester side of the river as early as eight o'clock.

As the city was lost behind us in the distance, a dense black cloud of smoke overhung it like a funeral pall, while the explosion momently of shells in the Arsenal was terrible. The liquors in the city were destroyed or poured out at early morning, and the city was said to have been formally surrendered by the officials. The great flouring mills were said to have been burned by their owners and made one of the greatest fires that could possibly have been witnessed. Large stores belonging to the Goverment, commissary stores, clothing, blankets and the like were being freely distributed upon the streets; women and children were busily engaged in carrying off flour, bacon, molasses, &c., &c., in quantities.

The ladies of the city who appeared; even at so early an hour of the morning, upon porches and balconies along the streets, bore themselves with the dignity, moderation and fortitude worthy of the noble daughters of Virginia's metropolis.

AN EYE WITNESS.

A private telegram was received yesterday stating that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's command had encountered a cavalry force of the enemy near Rives' Station, on the Southside railroad, and defeated them, capturing eleven or twelve hundred prisoners. Passengers who arrived on the train at 8 P. M. corroborated the report, saying that it was generally credited about Keysville. Some of them put the loss of the enemy, in the engagement, at one hundred and fifty killed and two hundred and fifty wounded, in addition to the prisoners.

It was believed that there were no Yankees south of the Junction yesterday.

The most intelligent opinion expressed by the passengers, as to Gen Lee's whereabouts, located him east of the Junction, his army still covering that place, and his line probably extending from near Amelia Court House, on the Danville road, to Blacks and Whites, on the Southside.

THOMAS' MOVEMENTS.

From the statement of persons who left Lynchburg a few days ago and who came across the country to this place, we conclude that Thomas is advancing very slowly from East Tennessee, if indeed he be moving at all.—*Danville Register, 8th.*

The following is a list of those who are believed to have followed the Federal army from Columbia:

D Plimpton Kelly, M H Berry, A T Cavis, E Keatinge, F. W. Wing, A G Goodwin, Wm B Morris, Jos Cooper, J W Gaither, Edward Roe, E E Adams, J T Hammond, Wm H Toy, W Lyles, R O Smith, Julian Soule, James Hayes, D H Denoon, Wm McIntosh, George Foy, J Dobbins, R Henning, John McKay, A Reckling, L Blum, Henry Hunt, Jos H Bradshaw, — Wolfe, R E Young, D Lamnirgan, J Valuski, Mrs M Cartright, Mrs N Thompson, James Finley, J J Browne, — Mills, Mrs C W O'Leary, Mrs G H Baldwin and Mrs Carty with their families; Miss Mary Black, niece and nephew, Miss Kate Meer, Miss Ellen Murphy, Miss Mary Larkin, Miss Mary Carey, two Misses Shell, Miss M L Poindexter, Mrs J N Feaster and child, and Miss Boozer, Mrs George Crafts, Mrs Williams, — Burchel, — Orcutt, Eli Tower, P F Frazee, H F Kraft, J Dehren, Wm Amy, F Geese, A Kenney, Jno Maguire, J H Bartlett, Geo Stadtler, James Conner, Henry Schultz, — Marquand.

Gen. Hampton, in his dash on Kilpatrick, captured the wagon train and a portion of their artillery, and R E Young, A G Goodwin, P F Frazee, Wm Morris and wife were killed.—*Col. Phœnix.*

From a private letter the Charlotte *Bulletin* learns that Maj. McLeod of the 1st N. C. cavalry, in the fight of the 31st ult., was painfully wounded in the jaw; Captain Jos. Johnston, of the same regiment, received a slight flesh wound in the left thigh, and Lieut. M. D. Steele was wounded in the head, not dangerously.

From the Daily Register.

THE LAST DAYS IN RICHMOND.

ON CARS TO DANVILLE, April 3, 1864.

Richmond is fallen. Petersburg captured. Our noble army defeated!!! Sad day. Secretly and silently, Grant moved a heavy force from north of the river; on Saturday, the 1st of April, the fight commenced, but on Sunday, the decisive battle was fought. The enemy's line of battle extended from the banks of the Appomattox, east of Petersburg, thence westward to the South Side Rail Road. The Confederate lines was penetrated at several points and the unity of the army destroyed. Loss on both sides, very heavy; the precise amount not to be ascertained at this early date; it is said that Gen'l A. P. Hill was killed and Fitzhugh Lee, mortally wounded; Lane's (N. C.) brigade is cut to pieces and captured. Gen. Longstreet came up with reinforcements, but was utterly unable to restore the order of battle. Gen. Gordon drove the enemy back, and succeeded in regaining his lost positions, except that at Rive's Salient; Gordon is regarded as the hero of the day.

On reception of this news, all Richmond was in the greatest consternation. Every truck, dray or other carriage that was in the city was placed in immediate requisition on Sunday afternoon. Main street was covered with vehicles taking out beds, chairs and other furniture from the city. People running in every direction, with anxious countenances enquiring the news. Greatest activity prevailed in Government, packing up records and shipping by rail. The President and other high officials left at 8 p. m. on a special train. At night, a lawless mob commenced breaking open stores, restaurants and banking houses and this morning the side walks were covered with the debries of the gutted establishments. As I hurried down Main street, at an early hour, this morning, on my way from the hotel to the depot, I noticed particularly the houses of Powhatan Weiseger and Genet; they were turned upside down. The loss of the latter was estimated at $500,000.

A little after midnight, the city was terribly concussed by the explosion of magazines of the ironclads, Virginia (Com. Semmes flag ship,) the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Torpedo, and of the wooden ships, Raleigh, Hampton and Nansemond. After day break the Pattrick Henry, (used as a school ship) and the Schrapnel were destroyed. The shock was so severe that the panes of glass were shivered in the windows of the Spottswood Hotel. There were no bridges burnt over James river at the hour of our leaving (8½ a. m.) save that of the Petersburg and Richmond Rail Road. The burning of that costly structure was one of the most magnificent sights that I ever beheld. As the cars rolled off, we were told that Mayo's bridge was burnt. The cracking flames and falling timbers of Haxall's immense buildings, and other contiguous houses, reports of bursting ordnance, explosion of bombs at the Laboratory and Arsenal, the devoted city enveloped in thick wreaths of pitchy smoke; (its localities identified only by the thickest smoke of more recent explosions, or the fiery tongues of the leaping flames) presented a sight, the like of which, may I never see again. The quartermaster's establishment at the basin, commissary's quarters, the Gallego Mills and Haxall's tobacco warehouses and lots, with whole acres of tobacco, the shipping at Rocketts, and perhaps immense amounts of other property, beyond the reach of my vision, were all on fire about the hour of sunrise. From the stand point of your correspondent, south of the James, the unfortunate metropolis seemed to be one one vast funeral pyre.

At 3 p. m. on Sunday afternoon, the Legislature was called together, no quorum appearing, it adjourned to meet at some other place.

The Dispatch, is the only paper of to day, that I have seen, do not know whether any other is out, as the second class militia were all out yesterday and last night.

This is written on the last train leaving Richmond, no rolling stock that can be moved, is left behind. Two detached locomotives follow this train. Admiral Semmes and all the personel of the navy have just entered the cars. We are now six miles of Burkeville (junction,) and hear that a body of Yankees are there, pressing us. An artillery officer, our latest arrival from Richmond, crossed the James in a canoe, says the enemy entered the city, and an officer (supposed Yankee General) was addressing a crowd from the Washington monument.

I have seen the last of Richmond, poor, unhappy Richmond. Heaven save her the fate of Columbia.

CARTOUCHE.

REMARKABLE SKATING FEAT.—Professor H. S. Quinn, of New York, who has been lecturing in the Northwest, arrived at Quincy last Monday on skates, having skated all the way from St. Paul. He left St. Paul on the 9th ultimo, and reached Quincy on the 23d, traveling the whole distance of eight hundred and fifty miles in fourteen days, stopping on the way to deliver lectures. He found the ice smooth and beautiful, and clear of air holes. He had a clean stretch from St. Paul to Quincy, and he bowled down the globe, over five degrees of latitude, without meeting with an impediment. It is one of the most extraordinary feats on record.

Among the officers, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, wounded in the recent fights near Petersburg, now in General Hospital No. 1, Division 1, are: Major M. D. McLeod, Captain C. J. Iredell, Captain W. H. Anthony and Lieut. M. D. Steele.

RESULT OF KISSING THE BUTCHER.—"My dear," said an affectionate wife, "what shall we have for dinner to day?"

"One of your smiles," replied the husband; "I can live on that every day!"

"But I can't" replied the wife.

"Then take this," and he gave her a kiss and went to his business.

He returned to dinner.

"This is excellent steak," said he, what did you pay for it?

"Why; what you gave me this morning to be sure," replied the wife.

"You did!" exclaimed he; "then you shall have the money next time you go to market."

A man who had recently been elected a major of militia, and was not overburdened with brains, took it into his head, on the morning of parade, to exercise a little by himself. The field selected for the purpose was his own apartment. Placing himself in a military attitude, with his sword drawn he exclaimed—

"Attention, company! Rear rank, three paces, march!" and he tumbled down into the cellar.—His wife, hearing the racket, came running in, saying—

"My dear, have you killed yourself?

"Go about about your business, woman!" said the hero, "what do you know about war?"

WANTED—EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR EMPTY BARRELS OR TIERCES, and the seller will greatly benefit the Government by bringing them in and delivering them as soon as possible at SIMPSON'S BAKERY, near the North Carolina depot.

J. M. WALTERS,
297—1w. Captain and A. C. S.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred $5 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan. 2, 1865. Raleigh, N. C. 215—tf.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
April 7, 1865. 295—2t.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Danville.

DANVILLE, April 9.

Gen. Lee has moved to the vicinity of Farmville, followed by Grant.

Fighting daily; heavy fighting on Thursday.—No particulars.

The enemy have established a hospital at the Junction, where there is a large number of their wounded. Their loss very heavy in the late fights. They are not approaching this way on the line of of the Danville railroad. Communication being still open to Keysville.

A wounded soldier, who escaped from the enemy says they are uneasy about foreign war. It is reported that a courier from the army brings news that the New-York *Herald* says the Emperor Napoleon had recognised this government on the 5th of March.

A column of cavalry is reported at Henry C. H., thirty-eight miles from Danville, probably Stoneman's. A skirmish took place near there on Saturday without results. A column of the enemy reported near Lynchburg. Persons coming from Richmond confirm the burning, and say the enemy treated the blacks harshly.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

$15,000 CONFEDERATE 8 PER CENT BONDS payable in 1868.
J. C. WASHINGTON.
Raleigh, April 10, 1 65. 298—2t*.

One Thousand Dollars Reward

STOLEN ON THURSDAY NIGHT, 6TH INST., FROM my Camp in the North part of Alamance county, near Mr. John Vincent's, one dark bay, low, heavy bodied HORSE, about 10 years old. He has a mark on the left side of his neck, consisting of two small dimples, which have the appearance of a scar, and several knots on his left forean kle. He is of gay appearance, and has a short neck and head, small, straight ears, and a short, bushy tail; has no harness marks, except a little place on the left side, which would come under the saddle girts.

I will give $1,000 reward for the recovery of the above horse.

JOS. A. McADAMS.
Mebanesville, N. C., Apri. 8, 1865. 298—d1w.

STOLEN!

FROM MY WAGON TRAIN, WHILE CAMPING in the North part of Alamance county, near Mr. John Vincent's, on Thursday night, the 6th inst., One dark roan HORSE, nearly black, of medium size, branded C. S on the left shoulder. He is about eight years old, and had his tail cut off a few months ago to within about one foot of the bone; has a great many harness marks on him.

Quartermasters, army officers and citizens generally are respectfully requested to give assistance in the recovery of the above horse, and communicate any information they may receive in regard to him to me at this post.

CHAS. R. KING,
Captain and Post Q. M.
Graham, N. C., April 8, 1865. 19—d8w.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 16, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 47.

* * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865, 278—6t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

NOTICE

ABOUT THE 1ST OF MARCH WE DELIVERED to a gentleman 2 packages marked A. W. Eskridge and, by mistake, a carpet bag marked S. C. Eskridge, containing several articles of clothing and a silver cup, marked M E E. The gentleman to whom we delivered these articles will please return the carpet bag, and much oblige
A. P. BRYAN, Agent
for Southern Ex. Co.
April 1, 1865. 290—2w

$2,000 REWARD!

BROKE THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY ON Sunday night, the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick, heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 25 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville County.
Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865. 47—2w*.

Yadkin College, Davidson County, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION NOW IN OPERATION WITH A Military Department attached, by an act of the last General Assembly, gives the same protection to cadets as the other military schools of the State.

By strict attention and discipline we expect to make "good soldiers" as well as good scholars. We will yet receive students and cadets.

G. W. HEGE, A. M., Pres't,
GAITHER WALSER, Maj. & Sup't.
March 29, 1865. 50—3m*.

TAKE UP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH of February, 1865, my negro man SANDERS, (or SAM.) He is about twenty-three years old, near six feet high, rather spare built, but very perfect in form and action, speaks quick and distinct when spoken to, with a good set of front teeth; had on, when he left, a cap, grey pants and blue round-about coat.

It is believed this man (a dark brown color, nearly black) is making his way to our army near Petersburg, and it may be to the enemy. Now this notice is to request all persons in and out of the army to apprehend said boy to that I get him, and I will give, for his apprehension and delivery to me, five hundred dollars in Confederate currency, or a corresponding sum, if apprehended and confined so I can get him.

WM. B. BOWE.
Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.
March 25, 1865. 294—5t*.